# THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

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| | |
|---|---|
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| " North, | 8.20 p. m. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Going South, | 6.50 p. m. |
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JOHN DOUGALL,
*Witness* Office, Montreal
Jan. 3 1856.


## POETRY.

### THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

*From the Dublin University Magazine.*

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor, but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In the valley of the land of Moab
There is a lonely grave,
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it ever,
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth,
But no man heard the tramping
Or saw the train go forth:
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson on the cheek of morn
Grows into the brilliant sun.

Noiselessly as the spring time
Her crowth of verdure waves,
And all trees on all the hills,
Open their thousand leaves;
So, without sound or sudden,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silent down the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking,
Still shunned that hallowed spot,
For beasts and birds have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

When the brave warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drums,
Follow the funeral car,
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him led his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noodles of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the earth an honour'd place,
With costly marble dressed,
In the great minster transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings,
Along the emblazoned wall.

But this was the bravest warrior,
That ever buckled sword,
This is the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher,
Traced with his golden pen,
On the records of sinless days
The wonders of such a man.

So he died not high honoured
Not a pageant for his pall,
But in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,
O'er his bier to wave,
And God's own hand in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave.

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again, most wondrous thought
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapt around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won your life
With the incarnate word of God.

Oh lonely tomb in Moab's land,
Oh, dark Beth-peor's hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell,
He hides them deep like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Over the Way.

BY ANDREW HAMILTON.

*(Concluded.)*

CHAPTER III.

At the appointed moment, indeed earlier I was at the end of the street. The hour struck; five minutes passed, and I was still waiting. Let me observe upon the peculiarities of the situation. My own experience leads me to believe that at any time during the day, there is a person waiting for some other person at the end of every street in the town. I never waited at the end of a street for any length of time, but I always found some one waiting there also. Indeed I have had pretty females run up to me and hold out their hands under the impression that I was "dear Charles;" whereas I wasn't. I have found too that waiting at the end of a street, no matter what degree of respectability you present, attracts the notice policemen, who are clearly of opinion that you are meditating a burglary on the house opposite. I have noticed that saucy work-girls, going home from work are tempted to say, "What, ain't she come?" as they pass; and that little boys are encouraged by your situation to ask, "Who's your hatter?" All this, and a great deal more besides, I had to endure at the end of that street before my fair one appeared in view. At length she came, daintily holding up her dress out of the mud, and disclosing a foot and ankle of surpassing neatness. I am not ashamed to say that her pretty foot, encased as it was in the neatest of kid boots, absorbed for the moment the whole of my admiration. The kit-kat picture of the window was now at full length. What a charming picture!—what elegance! what grace of carriage!—Need I say that I ran with rapture to meet this lovely creature? that I forgot, in the delirium of the moment, the propriety which becomes the open street, and shook her by both hands, over and over again; that I only restrained myself from imprinting a kiss on her soft cheek by a violent and desperate effort.

"How do you do? I hope you are quite well, my dear Miss——, pardon me,—but I have not yet the pleasure of knowing your name. What shall I say, Miss.—"

I waited, expecting her to supply the requisite information; but she uttered not a word; she merely put her finger on her lips and styly shook her head. I had forgotten my promise; I was not to expect her to speak; nay I had promised not to speak to her. Confound it! thought I, I don't like this at all.

"Do, do!" I implored; "release me from this hateful promise, and let me hear the music of thy voice!"

She took no more notice of me than if she had not heard a word I said; and I could only conclude that she was very strong-minded, and meant to adhere to her bargain So I offered her my arm.

"Whither shall we go?"

No answer.

"Shall we stroll into the Park?"

Still no answer.

How ridiculous! how provoking! Not a word could I get from her. At length I thought of her window medium of communication, and signed to her on my fingers—

"Shall we go into the Park?"

"Yes, if you please," she replied.

"Why will you not speak?"

"Remember your promise," she returned.

I have found it hard enough in my time, to beat a woman's talk; but really in this case, I found a woman's silence doubly irksome. I could have borne "nagging," rather than this provoking reserve. Presently I led her to a secluded seat shaded by a clump of trees; for I felt the awkwardness of making dumb show in the public walk. We could now talk without interruption. Provoking and tantalizing as I felt her silence to be, I confess that the mysteriousness of her behaviour enhanced the charm which her lovely face and figure had exercised upon me. My heart beat quick and created a nameless sensation of pleasure within my breast; my blood danced with joy. I was suffused, as it were, with an ecstacy of delight.

"Tell me," I said, (on my fingers,) "your name?"

"My *name?*" she replied; "'tis a stupid common name; my name is Eliza."

"Eliza!" I exclaimed, "my dear Eliza! and what else?"

"She said, "Baker."

"Eliza Baker," I repeated; "it is a charming name!"

"Do you think so?"

"I do."

She asked mine; and I gave her my card. She looked at it, smiled sweetly, and put the pasteboard in her bosom. Encouraged by the act I seized both her hands with passionate ardor, and poured forth my soul thus:—

"Dearest Eliza Baker, from the first moment I saw you at yonder window, I loved you. The fire of your eyes has kindled a flame within me, which threatens to consume me utterly. Your sweet smile has led me a willing slave into captivity. I am yours, my dearest Eliza; yours forever.—Oh, deign, queen of my soul, my adored Eliza, to say in return, that you are mine!"

*No answer.*

"Eliza!" I repeated passionately, "Eliza Baker!"

No answer.

"Confound it!" I exclaimed; "dash it! d—n it!"

Not even this profane ebullition could betray her into uttering a word. I thought d—n it would have done it; but I was mistaken. It was clear that profane swearing did not shock her. I resorted once more to my fingers.

"Dear Eliza!"

"Am I dear?"

"Oh, yes, I love you."

"Nonsense!"

"Hear me swear!"

"No, don't; it's naughty!"

"Well it is; but I love you!"

"Do you?"

"Oh, yes as my life!"

"And will you love me always?"

"Always."

"And bear with me?"

"Oh, yes yes, forever. Say then will you be mine?"

She paused for a moment, holding down her head modestly; and then, raising her sweet eyes to my face, she signed:

"You must ask my mother."

"Let us go at once."

"No, no, not to-day; you must come tomorrow to tea."

"At what hour?"

"At five."

"I will."

The shades of evening gathering about the scene, now warned us to depart. I escorted her home to her mother's door, and took my leave brimful of happiness.—To morrow she would unseal her lips, and say, (her mamma consenting,) "I am yours."

As my landlady entered with my breakfast tray next morning, I observed that she had some difficulty in preserving the gravity of her countenance. More than once she turned her back upon me and tittered. The servant, who came in by-and-bye to sweep up the hearth, tittered also, and appeared immensely tickled at something or other. I did not take much notice of this at the time, but on going to the window to see if my charmer was in her accustomed seat, I found Blobb staring up at me with a grin on his face. Presently Mrs. Blobb appeared at her window, cast her eyes across at me, smiled, and turned away as if to hide her merriment.

"Confound the people! What are they all grinning at? Not at me, at any rate; so let them grin."

Arrayed in my most gorgeous attire, and punctual to the appointed moment, I was on the steps of the house over the way, pulling the second floor bell. While waiting for admittance, I happened to cast my eyes up to my own windows. What did I see? My landlady at one window, and her servant at the other, both intently watching me, and grinning horribly; there was Blobb, too, looking over his wire blind, and grinning; there was Tucker grinning thro' a pyramid of cheeses; there were the grocer's men grinning all of a row behind the counter. I was getting terrifically angry, when the door opened, and I beheld an old lady in widows' weeds in the passage. It was Eliza's mother.

"Mrs. Baker, I beleive," I said with insinuating politeness.

"Yes, I am Mrs. Baker."

"Ah, how do you do, Mrs. Baker, I hope you are quite well?"

"Well, I am not very well, sir; I am rather subject to the rheumatism, d'you see and—"

"Ah the rheumatics; yes, I can fully sympathise with you, for I have had the rheumatics myself, ma'am; but how is Miss Baker? I have called to see her; I take a great interest in your daughter, Mrs. Baker—in fact I—"

"Yes sir, a good many gentlemen do take an interest in her. M[illegible] dance they do, thought I.

"Will you walk up, stairs and see her?" said the old lady.

I complied, and was ushered into their apartment.

"Take a chair, sir, she will be here presently, she has just gone to dress."

I did so, rather puzzled what to make of "the interest which a good many people took in Miss Baker." It was not itself a pleasant idea, and I questioned the old lady respecting it.

"You said, I think, ma'am, that a good many gentlemen took an interest in your daughter."

"Yes, sir; I am happy to say that that is the case. Mr. Thompson, the surgeon, is particularly attentive to her, and Mr. Jones, the curate, comes to see her twice a week regularly."

"Confound the fellows!" thought I, "it is like their impudence. Thompson, the surgeon, is bad enough, but Jones, the curate, coming twice a week, is not to be tolerated. I shall pull Jones the curate's nose, the first time I meet him."

I turned to the old lady with indignation in my eye, and said:

"And do you encourage this sort of thing, ma'am? What do you expect of Thompson, ma'am, or of Jones the curate? Do you expect that Thompson will—"

"Yes sir; he said he would, and Mr. Jones promised to support her and get her in."

"Get her in!" I repeated in a tone of alarm, "get her in where?"

"Into the asylum, sir."

"Asylum," I exclaimed, frantically, almost choking with consternation; "what do you mean? explain yourself—do you mean a mad-house, madam, do you mean Bedlam."

"Oh dear no, sir; I mean the Deaf and Dumb Asylum."

"Good heavens, madam! you don't mean to say that your daughter—you don't surely mean to assert that Eliza—that Eliza Baker is deaf and dumb!"

"Dear me, didn't you know that?" said the old lady, "I thought you had come to help Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jones to get her in. Deaf and dumb—more's the pity poor thing—from her birth."

My jaw dropped, my eyes assumed a fixed stare, and I sat glaring at the old lady like one who had seen a ghost. I grew faint, my brain reeled, and I gasped for breath. At length I stammered out:

"Madam, brandy, for heaven's sake."

She rushed to the cupboard, poured out a glassful, and handed it to me: I swallowed the liquor at a gulp.

"Do you feel ill, sir?" said the old lady with alarm on her countenance.

"Thank you, madam, I feel better; a sudden faintness, nothing of consequence. If you will permit me, I will wish you good evening; I will not stay to see Miss Baker at present—another time—all, good evening, maa'am, good evening."

With that I seized my hat, rushed down stairs, and out of the house.

On entering my own apartments, I was provoked to find my landlady and the servant tittering on the stairs.

"Mrs. Badger," I said in an angry tone—"I wish to speak with you, come into my room."

"Yes, sir."

"Now Mrs. Badger, what is all this tittering about? What have you and your servant been grinning about all day long, like a pair of Cheshire cats?"

During this interrogation, Mrs. Badger had been pressing her apron against her mouth, and when I finished she fairly burst out laughing.

"Mrs. Badger, I say, what *does all this* mean?"

"Oh—oh, sir, I can't—I can't help it; I really ought to have told you about her. And on she went again laughing.

"About her, Mrs. Badger, what *her* do you mean?"

"Oh, sir, the girl over the way.

"The girl over the way what of her?"

"She is deaf and dumb, sir, and—"

"I know that Mrs. Badger."

"And she's rather silly, sir."

"Indeed, Mrs. Badger."

"Yes, sir, she makes love to all the young men in the street."

"Oh, indeed."

"Yes, she's made love to five of my second-floor lodgers, and they've all left me in consequence."

"Very well, Mrs. Badger, and I shall make the sixth that has left you *in consequence*. I give you warning, Mrs. Badger; there is your rent, and now send your girl for a cab."

Within an hour I had cleared out of Mrs. Bager's, and was speeding along in a four-wheeled cab, in company with my luggage, whither, I knew not.

One thing I had resolved upon, and let me offer it as the moral of this history, for the future, NEVER TO MAKE SERIOUS LOVE TO A GIRL OVER THE WAY.

### THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

BY MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT.

Of all the ships that sail the sea,
Circling the earth around,
There are none that sail so merrily
As those that are homeward bound.
Then pour the wine and pour it free,
As the tide on the thirsty ground,
And by wave and wine the toast shall be,
A home to the homeward bound.

Fill high the wine, while the seas flow fast,
With a welcome to those who come,
Though the stars be guiding some at last
To shipwreck instead of home.
But fill, for we'll hail them cheerily,
Be life or death around,
And o'er wine and wave the toast shall be
A home for the homeward bound.

A GOOD THOUGHT.—If I survive, I shall soon be with those I love. If I fall, I shall be with those I have loved.—*Sir Charles Napier, before the Battle of Meeanee.*

### Who will take a sheep?

A retired friend, and an old farmer, about the time that temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his newly hired man:

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you, when I hired you that I think of doing my work this year without rum. How much more I give you to do without it?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it, you may give what you please!"

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall if you will do without it?"

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The eldest son then said:

"Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without rum."

"Yes; Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you will do without rum?"

The youngest son, a stripling then said:

"Father, will you give *me* a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes Chandler, you shall have a sheep also if you do without rum?"

Presently Chandler speaks again:

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep, top?"

This was a poser; he hardly thought that he must give up the "good creature" yet, but the appeal was from a source not to be disregarded. The result was, the demon was thenceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and happiness of all concerned.

### What the Girls say of the Young Men.

We guess it would take the starch out of some of the nice young men who congregate at the watering-places—those who flutter around the girls most—if they could hear the remarks the ladies make about them when their backs are turned. A writer from one of our most fashionable resorts narrates the following: "Why don't you dance?" asked a lady of an apathetic friend a few evenings since, on the piazza, when the music struck up. "Oh, we have no MEN dancers here; only a lot of little shanghais, that tease a body to death," was the reply. Again when the music struck up a quadrille, a lady sitting on the piazza asked another sitting near the door, "Who are all in there, Miss ——?" "Nobody but those everlasting shanghais," was the response.—One of the said birds who sport Parisian legs, a Cape May hat, and a Saratoga coat and is all wiskers, teeth, bows and flattery, was approaching a group of ladies with a languid shuffle, when one of them remarked *sotto voce*, "Here comes our *monkey* friend!" Of another individual, who wears a crop of glossy black hair, that hardly agrees with his age, the remark was made, "Here comes our WIG friend!" And so the dear creatures talk of those who wait on them most devotedly. These remarks I did not hear myself, for I have a particular horror of ladies in a crowd, and keep clear of them; but my information was reliable. I belong I suppose to the class that the pretty merry-makers would stigmatize as bears, in contradistinction to the bores that bother them. All the single men are lodged in a building which is separate from the main hotel, and is known as the 'Texas.' The ladies I am credibly informed, call this building the 'menagaree.'

St. Louis *Democrat* tells us, on the 16th inst., a misunderstanding took place on the steamer *North Star*, on the way from New Orleans to St. Louis, between Colonel Burgthae, of Philadelphia, and Major Riegler of Boston, which resulted in a challenge to fight a duel with pistols at fifteen paces apart. The seconds were chosen and all the preliminaries arranged; but when the circumstances became known to the passengers they unanimously demurred to the arrangements, and insisted, especially the *ladies*, that the duel should be with swords. The polite seconds and principals, acceded to their request. The swords, were procured, and the boat having stopped at the first landing place, the belligerents got on shore to carry their intentions into effect, the whole passengers and crew joining in the spectacle, as if to witness some very amusing performance. The *ladies* were delighted at the sport. After a few passes the Major was observed to be fearfully cut up, and fell to the ground exhausted. On regaining the boat, the Colonel made a speech on the beauties of duelling, and for the remainder of the voyage he was the lion of the party, and the particular pet of the ladies.

HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, in her walks about Balmoral, dropped into the hut of an old Highland widow, and talked very familiarly upon ordinary topics. At last the widow ended; "Ye ne'er say anything about the Queen, I reckon ye're Mrs. Albert herself!" Calling in at another bothy, her Majesty found a very aged woman alone at tea. In the course of chat she observed, "You are very old to be alone?"—"Oo," was the reply, "I've walth (plenty) o' folk to take care o' me; but they're a' oot to see the Queen"—"Tell them," rejoined her Majesty, when they return, "the Queen was out to see you."—Subsequently her Majesty took shelter in the same hut from an evening shower, and received a very free but very kindly scold for venturing out so late.

The London *Times* says,—The method invented and introduced by Mr. Weatherhead, late member of the United States Congress, for superheating steam, having been submitted to various processes during the last six months in the dockyard at Woolwich, has at length assumed a practical form.

PLEASURE-TRAIN OF THOUGHT.—The kind, generous souls, who are rough and almost insulting in their manners, are like the rich man, who, when solicited to relieve his poor relations, used to fling his old clothes at them, taking good care first to secrete money in the pockets.

THE SECRET OF POPULARITY.—Come into a fortune and then your friends will discover in you qualities of the most superlative brilliancy, the existence of which, in your moments of most intoxicated vanity, you never suspected before.

HAPPINESS is a perfume that one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on oneself.

If wealth does not make a man witty, at all events it blinds others to his stupidity.

A disappointed artist, indulging in a vein of abuse against a successful rival, exclaimed, He is, (without exception, the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature that ever made any pretentions to art. Gently, my dear sir, interrupted a gentleman; you quite forget yourself.

The Spaniards account by quaint legend for the constant political disturbances in their country. When St. Tago, their patron, went to Heaven he interceded for blessing on Spain. Brave men, handsome women, a fertile soil, and a fine climate, were readily granted. The saint then asked for good government. No, no, was the reply; if that were conceded as well, the angels would quit Heaven to live in Spain.

THE ART OF PERFORMING.—Promise little, that you may perform much: but if you want to perform little you can promise as much as you like.—*Punch.*

THE LAST REFUGE.—Deserted by friends, avoided by enemies, by every body, a man retreats into himself, and turns misanthrope, or else becomes a bill discounter.—*Punch.*

THE GOOD OF ILL FORTUNE.—Franklin used to say, to be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast in the very lamp of fortune, for our faculties then undergo a development and display an energy of which they were previously unsusceptible.

REAL PHILOSOPHY.—If you wish to be happy, keep busy. Idleness is harder work than ploughing is, a good deal. There is more fun in sweating an hour than yawning a century. Few people, however, will believe this, yet it is true as Genesis. Indolence is not ease—neither is wealth happiness.—Life's cares are comforts, and he that hath none must be wretched.

A writer says of Toulouse, in France, It is a large town, containing 60,000 inhabitants, *built entirely of brick.*

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The *Asia* arrived at nine this morning with Liverpool dates to the 18th. Her news politically is unimportant.

Cotton at Liverpool active and slightly higher.

The following is from Maxwell's Circular: "A change of wind has brought up large supplies of wheat, flour and corn from America. The weather has been stormy, and we have grievous complaints from the north of damage done to the outstanding crops. Wheat 2d per bushel under extreme price of last week; new American red sold at 9s a 9s. 6d.; white, 10s. 3d. a 10s. 8d.; old red, 8s. 6d. a 9s. 6d.; white, 8s. 10d. a 10s. 7d. Flour of fine quality was held for an advance of 1s. a 1s. 2d. per bbl. which checked the sale. Western Canal, 31s. 6d. a 33s. 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 34s. a 35s. 6d.; Canadian, 38s. a 40s. per bbl. Indian Corn in active request at an advance of 1s. per qr.; prime mixed brings 33s. 3d. a 34s.; yellow, 34s. 6d. a 35s., and white from 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say, "At to-day's market there was little business done in wheat, and although we do not alter our quotations where sales were made, a reduction of 2d. per bushel was accepted to induce dealers to buy in quantity, and a still further decline would have to be accepted. Flour was also rather slow at last Thursday's rate. Indian corn in some speculative request, and an advance of 6d. to 1s. per qr. has been established on the week. Pork also very dull; a little lower. Lard nominal, there being no demand; to-day a parcel offered at auction did not meet a buyer, although 75s. would have been taken."

The Bank of England has adopted further restrictive measures, and refuses altogether to make advances on Government securities, excepting Exchequer bills. The country remains in a state of suspense as to money matters; but the only agitation as yet is on Stock Exchange. Commercial wants can be supplied, although at extreme rates.

Detailed accounts of the change in the Spanish Ministry are not yet to hand, further than the official announcement that there is a political crisis, and that the Queen made the change from O'Donnell to Narvaez solely on personal grounds. Among Narvaez's first acts, as premier, was to cowhide Senor Gizel, husband to the Infanta Josepha, for words spoken in the Cortez. Gizel challenged, and Narvaez accepted, but the Queen stopped the duel. It has occasioned much scandal.

Not much difference in the Neapolitan difficulty. It was the general opinion that the Anglo-French ultimatum would be presented to King Ferdinand on the 15th, and, failing an immediate answer, the Embassy would be withdrawn; but it was not supposed that the fleets would immediately appear.

The English squadron has sailed by orders from Ajaccio, destination supposed to be Malta.

The French fleet was still at Toulon.

Vienna papers still anticipate a peaceful issue.

It is stated that in consequence of the growing importance of European complications, the Congress of Paris will consist of the first and not the second Plenipotentiaries, and that the Congress will meet soon.

Affairs of the Danubian Principalities engage the attention, and the French papers are writing against Austrian occupation.

Count Walowski has issued a circular in reply to the recent Russian one.

Denmark is without a Ministry, attempts to form a Coalition Cabinet having failed.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Rumors prevail that both the French and English fleets have orders to approach Naples, and that suspicions are awakened at Vienna, that Russia and France are negociating a secret alliance. Free trade is postponed in France till 1st July, 1856.

Amongst the passengers in the *Asia* are Sir Allan McNab and lady.

Important Discovery. The Detection of Vision.

A series of examinations have recently been made by Dr. Pollak, an oculist of this city, says the *Chicago Press*, of the 17th inst., to test the truth of an article published some time since by a celebrated physician in England, which alleged that the last scene viewed by a dying man would remain impressed on the retina as does the impression upon a daguerreotype plate. In each experiment that Dr. P. has made, he has found that an examination of the retina of the eye with a microscope reveals a wonderful as well as a beautiful sight, and that in almost every instance there was a clear, distinct and marked impression. We put these facts upon record in the hope of awakening an interest in the subject, that others may be induced to enter upon these interesting experiments, and the cause of science advanced. The recent examination of the eye of J. H. Beardsley, who was murdered in Auburn, conducted by Dr. Sanford, corresponds with those made elsewhere.—The following is the published account of the examination:

At first we suggested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atropine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of the pupil. On observing this, we touched the end of the optic nerve with the extract, when the eye instantly became prominent. We now applied a powerful lens, and discovered in the pupil the rude warn away figure of a man with a light coat, beside whom was a round stone, standing or suspended in the air, with a small handle stuck as it were in the earth. The remainder was debris, evidently lost from the destruction of the optic and its separation from the mother brain. Had we performed this operation when the eye was entire in the socket, with all its powerful connection with the brain there is not the least doubt but that we should have detected the last idea and impression made on the mind and eye of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently be entire, and perhaps we should have had the contour, or better still, the exact figure of the murderer. The last impression before death is always more terrible on the brain, from fear than from any other cause, and figures impressed on the pupil more distinct, which we attribute to the largeness of the optic nerve and its free communication with the brain.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Colonial Standard* of the 8th October, says:—It was reported shortly after the arrival of the *Parana* yesterday that a revolution had broken out in Hayti, against the Emperor Soulouque, which was likely to result in the latter's deposition. No particulars had transpired. There had been a great quantity of rain at Kingston, and the crops gave promise of an abundant yield. From other West India Islands the news is interesting. The present Governor of Tobago has been promoted to the government of Newfoundland. The Granada Legislature had adjourned. At Antigua the idle and disorderly conduct of a large portion of the population was engaging the earnest consideration of the public authorities. The Barbados papers are delighted at the prospect of a plentiful supply of water in Bridgetown. The Dominica Assembly had been in session. In Tobago there had been a break up of the Cabinet, three members having tendered their resignations. In St. Lucia dullness had prevailed as the crop was over and shipped. As compared with the previous year, there has been a falling off of 500 hhds. of sugar. The exorbitant tax upon logwood is represented to have fettered trade in the article to such an extent, that in a year or two it will cease to be exported.

We have news from San Jose (Costa Rica) to the 8th ult. The war against General Walker was to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and the Bishop of San Jose had offered all his private property to the Government for that purpose. A guard had been stationed on the frontier to watch the Nicaragua forces. Many deserters from Walker's army were daily coming in.

We have intelligence from Cuba to the 24th ult. The Havana correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:—"The naval preparations for operations against Mexico are on a magnificent scale, and all our maritime warriors are sharpening their weapons for a fight. The arsenals are in full blast and abundance of supplies will accompany the Spanish steam armada to Vera Cruz.

The Barrie *Advance* of the 20th says:—Deer have been exceeding plentiful in the neighborhood of the town for the last few days. Three or four Indians, stopping here during election time, had no difficulty in bringing into town a buck whenever they had a chance of disposing of one; their price being $6 for those of the largest size. Scarcity of water is most likely the cause of their near approach to the lake; for on Tuesday last a very fine one was seen slaking his thirst in the very heart of our town, and was immediately shot by a son of Mr. Andrew Graham, close to his tannery on the bay shore.

We understand, says the *Huron Signal* (Radical) that Robert Cooper, Barrister, of London, (formerly of Toronto,) is to succeed Mr. Strachan as Judge of the United Counties. Mr. Cooper is half a Goderich man—is known to the whole population of Huron and is pretty generally respected as a good-natured, warm-hearted, conscientious fellow, *for a Lawyer*. We dare say Mr. Cooper's appointment will give pretty general satisfaction in the Counties.

There is some question of removing Victoria College from Cobourg. Hamilton, says the *Spectator*, appears to be a candidate for the honor of having the institution in its midst, for the *Sun* tells us that a party here has offered a free grant of twenty-five acres of land on the bluff of Burlington Heights, and a subscription fund of £10,000 is promised.

It it were not for the livery, many a master would be taken for his own servant.

A man was charged before Lord Mansfield for stealing a silver punch ladle. The prosecuting counsel inveighed bitterly against the prisoner, declaring that he was an attorney and had disgraced his profession,—"Oh," said Lord Mansfield, "I don't think he can be an attorney, or else he would have taken the bowl as well as the ladle."

### War with Persia.

We are going to have another little war, and a very expensive little war we fear it will prove. In this instance Persia is our foe, a power which is said to favor Russia, and which the Government prints tell us we are bound to punish. Persia has seized or is about to seize the Affghan city of Herat, very far removed from the North-West frontier of British India, and about half way between our frontier and the Caspian. To chastise the Shah, we are fitting out a great expedition in the Persian Gulf, because it seems that we have guaranteed Herat to Dost Mahomed, and the heavily taxed people of Great Britain will be called upon to pay smartly for this interference in the quarrels of two semi-barbarous powers. A ministerial journal, inspired from Downing Street, enters into the following exposition of the case:—"An ultimatum it would seem was sent to the Shah, requiring him to withdraw his forces from Herat, and retire within the Persian frontier, or to prepare for war with England; and instructions were to have been at the same time forwarded to India, to organize a powerful expedition, and hold it ready for service in the Persian Gulf, as soon as the monsoon was over and the great heats of the Gulf had been moderated. The Shah's answer to the ultimatum is, in substance, that he will withdraw his forces from Herat, if we will undertake to compel Dost Mahomed to retire to Cabul, leaving Cadahar in the possession of Kohendill's family; and as an answer of this evasive nature is equivalent to a refusal, we should be authorized to declare war at once; but there is still a channel open for negotiation. Terraekh Khan, who was despatched from Teheran to Constantinople, to arrange the mission affair, before our ultimatum reached the Persian Court, has since, it is said, received plenary powers to discuss, and, if it be possible, to adjust the Herat question also; and although no great hopes are entertained of a pacific settlement thro' this officer's means, still it would be inconsistent with diplomatic usage to commence hostilities before receiving the proffered explanations. There is only one point against which we ought most especially to guard, and that is, the indefinite prolongation of a state of hostilities. There is, in reality, very little room for diplomatic argument, and the assertion by Persia of counter rights is altogether fictitious."

### European.

An Irish member, Mr. Tristram Kennedy has addressed a long communication to the Irish constituencies, in which he suggests the appointment of standing committees of English, Irish, and Scottish members, to prepare and digest measures suited to the wants and wishes of their respective counties. As regards Ireland, Mr. Kennedy says that "our laws would, in course of time, be adapted to our condition, instead of being framed without reference to it, and the fruitless effort would be suspended of seeking to adapt us to our laws."

If the leading London journal is to be credited, the crisis in the Neapolitan business is approaching. In a long and most eloquently written article relative to English influence in the Italian Peninsula, the writer proceeds:—"As usually happens, the Court of Naples has put its own construction on the delay, and concluded with the logic of despotism, that what we have not done precipitately we do not mean to do at all.—In no respect, however, have England and France altered their intention. A note, couched in the most moderate and conciliatory tones has doubtless been presented by this time. On its rejection, which we do not anticipate, the two Legations will withdraw, and the combined squadron, by that time at Malta, will proceed towards, but not to, the Italian coast. The lazzaroni and the court jesters will possibly have an opportunity of seeing the ships which, according to certain Neapolitan handbills, had been lost, and perhaps their alarm will then be as great as their present security. But we do not apprehend any disturbance to the public peace from any quarter. The sight of an overwhelming force has a very tranquillizing effect on the most turbulent minds.—Should there be any threats, the squadron will enter the bay, and under its guns the English and French will find Naples as safe and pleasant a place as any in Europe. It is probable, however, that his Majesty will not permit his faithful subjects to see the fleet, but will make the concessions requisite to avert that spectacle.

The career of O'Donnell in Spain has been of brief duration. The Queen of Spain appears to be a weak vacillating woman, on whose friendship no one can rely. Swayed by personal partialities, and without any fixed principles, she is at the mercy of the most successful and impudent adventurer. How long the star of Narvaez may be in the ascendant it would be difficult to conjecture. He will remain in power as long as it suits the whim of his royal mistress. Espartero, a good but a weak man, intends, it is said, to offer himself at the next election for the province of Logrono, with a view of vindicating his conduct before Cortes. Infirmity of purpose is his besetting sin; but the looked for explanation will be regarded with interest beyond Spain, for it must necessarily contain revelations which cannot fail to amuse and instruct the world.

### More Anti-Ministerial Meetings.

The people of Markham at a meeting called by the Reeve, D. Reesor, Esq., upon a public requisition, and held at the Town Hall, on Monday the 27th ult., adopted resolutions condemning the Ministry *unanimously*. "The whole meeting," says the Markham *Economist*, "seemed to act as one man in giving expressions of disapproval of the conduct of the present government."

The Reeve, D. Reesor, Esq., having been called upon to occupy the chair, and Mr. D. McLean being appointed Secretary, the chairman proceeded to open the proceedings of the meeting by reading the requisition, which was signed by about fifty electors of the Township, and after further introducing by a few appropriate remarks the objects of the meeting, said that the meeting would be unanimous in expressing their disapproval of the course of the present government, but fearing that he might possibly be mistaken as to the views of some persons present, he hoped that there would be perfect freedom of expression, for or against the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. The Chairman having resumed his seat it was

Moved by John Burr, Esq., Township Councillor, seconded by W. Stotts, Esq., and

*Resolved*—That the present advisers of his Excellency, on account of their reckless expenditure of the funds of the Province in aiding sectarian institutions—their opposition to a general system of common school education, free from sectarian influences, and, above all, by their opposition to such measures as are calculated to place the parliamentary representation of the province on a fair and equitable basis, have lost the confidence of the electors of Canada.—*Carried unanimously.*

It was moved by E. Panton, Esq., and seconded by David Cash, Esq., and

*Resolved*—That in the opinion of this meeting the repeated expressions on behalf of the electors of this province at public meetings and by petition to His Excellency the Governor General, condemning the course of the present administration, should have long since induced his Excellency to dissolve the present house, and give the people an opportunity to determine by their votes, what should be the policy of the Canadian Government; and that, inasmuch as no notice has been hitherto taken by His Excellency of such petitions, we shall not repeat the exercise of the right where it is so clearly of no practical service, but simply give this *additional* testimony of our want of confidence in the present administration.

Mr. E. Panton, and Mr. L. Crosby spoke at some length in support of the resolutions. They both evinced an intimate acquaintance with the political affairs of the country, and characterized the corruptionist Ministry in terms by no means flattering.

### Anti-Corruptionist Meeting in Scarboro'.

We find a brief report of the meeting at which the Ministry were condemned by the people of Scarboro', in the *Colonist* of Friday. It appears not to have been a very large meeting as to numbers, but embraced the leading men of the township of both parties. Mr. Wheeler, Reeve, was called to the chair, and Mr. James Moyle appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, after reading the requisition calling the meeting, said that it was of no party or sectional character, for he believed that all parties agreed in condemning the present House of Assembly, and all parties equally agreed in want of confidence in the Government which was upheld by it. The object of the meeting was, therefore, to give the general public opinion to bear upon the Government. Their Grand Trunk Railroad policy, he said, was at once reckless, and dangerous, and threatened not only the credit, but the property of the people. Their acts in favor of that company, and which were in violation of all the promises made to the people of Canada, when the road was first chartered, were nothing less than mortgages upon the people's farms and property, and the worst of it was, the present Government seemed to care only for the mortgagees, who were the Grand Trunk, and nothing for the mortgagors, who were the people of Canada. The grant of four millions of acres of land for the North Shore Railroad he regarded but as a bribe to purchase Lower Canadian votes in Parliament. It was first a bribe to keep Mr. Cauchon.—It was secondly a bribe to corrupt the Lower Canadian members in the House. But the end of it all was, that the whole people had to pay or to lose, in order that these corruptions could be successfully carried out.—About these matters, and the many other jobberies and corruptions of the present Government, there were no two opinions, he said in Scarborough. The feeling of indignation was universal, and he was sure the resolutions of the meeting would properly and sufficiently represent it.

The first resolution was proposed by Wm. Chamberlain, Esq., and seconded by Peter Secor, Esq., which was as follows:

*Resolved*—That the additional burdens which have been brought on the country by the extravagance of the present Ministry and their supporters, show their utter unfitness for the trust reposed in them, therefore this meeting feels justified in condemning them as unworthy of public confidence.

Moved by Eli D Shakleton, Esq., and seconded by Geo. Stevenson, and

*Resolved*—That the present Ministry, and the majority by whom they are supported in Parliament, do not possess the confidence of the people, and therefore that the Chairman be requested, on behalf of this meeting, to memorialize His Excellency the Governor General—embodying in such memorial these resolutions—earnestly praying him to dissolve the present Parliament at an early day, and to issue writs for a new election.

Moved by Daniel Fergusson, and seconded by James Russell, and

*Resolved*—That a committee be appointed, composed of delegates chosen, one from each ward of the Township, who shall (in the event of a new election) act in concert with the Township of Markham, and that part of York Township which belongs to this riding, in soliciting a fit and proper person to represent us in Parliament, who shall be pledged to Representation by Population, non-Sectarian Schools, Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure, and the Seat of Government in Upper Canada.

An amendment was moved by a Rev. Mr Norris, in behalf of the Ministry. It found a seconder and *one* supporter, and therefore fell to the ground. The petition will, we understand, be presented to His Excellency by Mr. Wheeler in person. *Perhaps* an answer will be elicited.

### Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Little change in prices. Upper Canadian wheat quoted 9s. 6d. a 10s. 6d.; Lower Canadian, 8s. a 9s.; American white, 10s. a 10s. 8d.; red 8s. a 9s. 6d. Indian Corn—white, 35s. a 35s. 6d.; yellow, 34s. a 35s. Western canal flour, 32s. a 34s.; Canadian and western 34s.; extra 39s. a 40s.

About 2000 of the British Legion had volunteered to go to the Cape.

Sir Charles Napier has been presented with a piece of plate by 800 inhabitants of Portsmouth.

While the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was lecturing in the Music Hall, Surrey Garden, London, to a large audience, a cry of fire was raised. The people rushed to the doors and several were trampled to death.

Palmerston is reported to be preparing a new Reform Bill to cut out Lord John Russell's popular measure.

Diplomatic intercourse is suspended by France and England, but no act of hostility has taken place. The Court of Naples has haughtily rejected the advice of England and France.

It is rumored that the Austrians had commenced, on the summons of France, to evacuate the Principalities, and that the Boundary Commission to settle the frontier between Russia and Moldavia, had dissolved without accomplishing the object, but both rumors are disbelieved.

From Spain the intelligence is, that the sequestration has been removed from Queen Christina's property.

The Cologne *Gazette* says all the Powers, excepting the United States, have assented or will assent to the original protocol of May 9th, of the present year, respecting the Danish Sound Dues.

A ministerial crisis and increasing financial difficulties exist at Constantinople.

Austrian influence is on the increase in Turkish Councils. The sending of troops against Montenegro is discontinued.

The Ministerial crisis in Denmark has resulted in the re-installation of the old Ministry.

The French commercial crisis presents a slightly more favorable aspect, but anxiety is still manifested.

Persia solicits the mediation of France in the difficulty with Great Britain.

### The Western Powers and Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the evening of Thursday, the 9th, says that the latest advices from Naples, as yet, announce no change or modification in the King's determination.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Naples, dated October 6. The writer says the city will be placed in a state of siege the moment the fleet is in sight.—The director of the police has informed his superiors that it would otherwise be impossible for him to suspend the manifestations of popular joy. A new commandant of the city has been appointed; he is known for the part he took in the reduction of Sicily, and in the suppression of insurrectionary movements.

NAPLES, Oct. 9.—The public spirit of Naples has been raised to the highest pitch of hope and excitement by the reports which have arrived through the medium of the newspapers. Every one is on the look out for the fleet, and I have heard of hundreds who last Sunday mounted a tower near here in hopes of welcoming the promised salvation. Indeed, such a spirit has been raised as it will be found very difficult to lay, except by a full satisfaction of the hopes to which diplomacy has given birth. Nor must it be imagined that such excitement indicates any exaggerated views or expectations, but, on the contrary, that full and entire dependence on the Western Powers which can alone save them from excesses. I believe that the tendency of events has indeed been of late to lead to the formation of a greater unity of opinion and of action. A scrutiny has been made very recently with not the slightest success, and the people, as it seems to me, are daily more and more persuaded of the necessity, painful as it may be, of rallying round the actual dynasty, but not the actual sovereign. Between Ferdinand II. and Neapolitans there never more can be any confidence, or respect, or love. As the King never has forgiven and never will forgive his subjects, so neither will they forgive or ever believe in their sovereign. There is no oath that man has ever invented or God has ever sanctioned sufficiently strong to bind him, and were he, therefore, to give the constitution to-morrow morning men would reject the gift, and perhaps supplicate His Majesty to resume it, so fully persuaded are they that their acceptance of it would turn to their ruin. The idea, therefore, which appears to me to gain increasing favor is the abdication of His Majesty and the accession of Francis II. with a constitution under foreign guarantees.

THE

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## The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY NOV. 6, 1856.

### Trial of George Brogden.

We give below the charge of the Chief Justice on the trial of Brogdin for the shooting of Henderson, at Port Hope. It is remarkable for the sound moral and legal doctrines it enunciates. And notwithstanding the commiseration all must feel for the unfortunate man whose conduct called it forth, we must deplore the course taken by the Jury on that occasion; we do not deny that as men, their feelings must have been affected in no ordinary degree by the eloquent address of the Counsel for the defence. Yet that affords but slight excuse for completely forgetting the oath they took when entering upon their solemn duty; and none for neglecting the grave admonitions of the Judge, whose business it was to clear their minds from the mists of error. A perusal of that charge will satisfy dispassionate men that it was amply sufficient for that purpose, clearly pointing out to them their heavy responsibility, both to themselves and others. Yet in the face of the unmistakeable dictates of the law, made clear by the highest authority, in spite of the dangerous influence of such a precedent to society, the Jury found Brogdin innocent of any crime. When reflecting on this decission, we cannot divest our minds of the idea that the Jury must have regarded the trial merely in its individual bearings and utterly failed to consider the principle involved. It is a well known principle of law that homicide is more leniently dealt with committed under the influence of sudden and violent passion caused by the conduct of the victim; and, doubtless, the grievous wrong committed against Brogdin, was of such a nature that had he taken immediate vengeance on the seducer, a Jury would have been justified by the law in bringing in the verdict they did. But in this instance the case was widely different; the crime had been committed some weeks, and in the mean time Brogdin had carried on his usual avocations; there was no evidence given on the trial to shew that his mind had been permanently affected by his wrongs. Even on the fatal morning he was calm and his deportment quite the reverse to that of a man under the influence of violent excitement—on the contrary all the evidence went to shew that the act was the result of calm deliberation; that the accused had conceived the idea that he had received an injury so severe and peculiar that the laws of his country were inadequate to punish sufficiently the destroyer of his peace, and under these feelings he arrogated to himself the office of avenger; and in this course of conduct the Jury have borne him out without considering the evil of the principle to which they thus, perhaps inadvertently, give their countenance.

It is, in fact, considering that in some instances even lynch law may be exceeded, for even by that there is the semblance of a trial; and when once an example is given of the law of the land being set at nought by justice bearing men out in acting as their own avengers, how shall the turbulent and varying minds of men fix the dividing line between offences that may be thus punished and those that may be left to the course of justice?

Every man has a keen perception of wrong when committed against himself; and should this example be followed, a man's revengeful feelings will be his guide, instead of the enactments of our well-digested code of civil and criminal law. Even since the shooting of Henderson we have had two instances of men being shot down for real or fancied injuries. In the case before us, no doubt existed of the guilt of the victim, but the crime may not always be equally clear, and in the heat of passion the innocent may suffer for the guilty, and thus a double wrong be done. With such evidence before them the duty of the jury was clear; consistently with their oaths, they could not avoid finding the prisoner guilty, and their verdict might have been coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy; the opportunity would have been a graceful one for the Executive to have exercised its prerogative, and there is scarcely a doubt that, taking into consideration the aggravated circumstances of provocation under which Brogdin acted, a full pardon would have been accorded. As it is, we cannot but fear that the decision of that jury will have a wider influence for evil, than probably entered their imagination at the moment. We cannot, however, avoid stating our conviction that the law as it now stands provides no adequate punishment for the offence committed by Henderson; the loss of even heavy damages, in a civil action, is but light punishment to a man of large of means and unbridled passions. But if, as we believe is the case in the neighbouring States, the seducer was treated as a criminal and imprisoned for years as well as mulct in a large sum—we imagine the offence would be of far less frequent occurrence, as now, a libertine may measure his morality by the depth of his purse. With the Penetentiary the result we should cease to hear boast made of such crimes as that committed by the unhappy man who was so lately hurried prematurely to his last account:—

The Chief Justice read over the evidence to the Jury. Having done so he said,—Gentlemen of the Jury that is all the evidence material to the case. I had some difficulty in admitting some parts of it which might have been received on the part of the prosecution as tending to show feelings of ill will and enmity in the mind of the prisoner towards deceased, but which could not very well be received on the part of the prisoner, to show that if angry some weeks before, and if angry when he killed Henderson, it was not without good cause that he did so. I only received it on account of the prisoners intimation by the prisoner's counsel, that they could prove that, suffering under the grievous wrong the prisoner had received from Henderson, and exasperated as he was by the different occurrences which had happened in the interval between the elopement and the 23rd September, the prisoner was in a manner urged on to madness; so as to be in a state of frenzy at the moment and that on that account some allowance should be made for him. And I could not take it on myself to refuse evidence, which might possibly prove what was thus intimated. I am sure, gentlemen, that reliance may be placed on you, that you will discharge from your minds any effects that have been produced by matters stated with that view, which did not turn out to be proper evidence. And if any of you partake as many of you may, in the deep feelings in regard to this case, which actuate a large portion of the community, you will, I have no doubt, seek also to divest your minds of any unfair bias arising from that source.—This gentlemen is a very lamentable case. You see the prisoner. He is apparently a person of very mild manner and demeanour. To look at him, I would not have expected any degree of violence such as is imputed to the prisoner, to have proceeded from him, under almost any circumstances that could be imagined. It must be taken into consideration also that you have heard nothing in disparagement of his conduct or character in the whole course of these proceedings, before the 23rd of September. No doubt, too, he had received a very grievous injury.—Some may think it the most grievous injury a man could receive. But there are many injuries that people may receive as members of society, which others may think greater or at least as great, and calculated to produce feelings of resentment in the strongest degree. With regard to the deceased Henderson, moreover, supposing all the witnesses have spoken truth, there is a good deal to show that he was a person whose moral principles and habits were not good. It is not in our power, to tell, in regard to this unhappy connection which seems to have existed between him and the wife of Brogden, how much of it was the fault of Henderson, and how much the fault of the young woman herself. It is quite certain that if the prisoner Brogden is a young man of the respectable character he seems to be—nothing very particular has been said as to that one way or the other, I judge more from his appearance and the profession to which he belongs than anything else—but if he is a young man of respectable character, he seems to have been married to a woman not worthy of his affection. Still it is probable that she was rather seduced by Henderson than that Henderson was seduced from the path of virtue by her. He had been a good deal over the world, and had probably associated with persons of all kinds, and it would appear that his principles were bad. And there was evidently some great defect in the man's character, that he should have been found going backwards and forwards past the scene where he had caused so much unhappiness, and that he should have presented himself at the wharf of Port Hope, where there was every likelihood of his meeting with Brogden or some of his friends. But after we have said all this, which naturally arises out of the peculiar circumstances of the case, we must not forget that we have a great duty to discharge on this occasion. Mr. Galt, in his very eloquent address, read to you, as counsels do on such occasions, extracts from the language of Judges. Of course the language of counsel would be to little purpose, as they generally do their best to make out the strongest possible case for their clients. But on some occasions when persons have been charged with killing others in duels, it was in the power of the prisoners' counsel to read passages from charges given by Judges one in England, and one or two in Ireland, where the Judges seemed to warrant the Jury in entertaining a great deal of sympathy with a prisoner who had met another in a duel and taken his life on account of the other having done something to insult him, which, if not resented would prevent him from holding up his head as before in society. These extracts are not near to me I have read them many times, and their is this circumstance to account for them. The feeling that prevailed in all civilized countries till a late period on the subject of duelling, took a stronger hold in Ireland than anywhere else, the people there being hasty and ready to resent an injury. This is a well known fact to all acquainted with Irish history, and in the last generation there were even Judges on the Bench who had been themselves concerned in duels. It is not therefore, very surprising to find some of those Judges make use of language which no one with the feelings of a christian, and having respect to the laws of his country, could possibly make use of, inasmuch as it encouraged the Jury, while acknowledging that the act was murder, to set aside the law and to pronounce it, not only no murder but no offence at all, on the ground that a gentleman could not be expected to control his resentment so far as to forgive and forget injuries of a certain kind. It would be much more easy to produce innumerable instances in which Judges of far greater eminence, and much more christian feeling, have lamented that such language should have been used, and have held language of a very different description. And it is a great blessing that the feeling in favour of duelling has now almost passed away. But in the worst times, any man who took an unfair advantage of another, if he fired his pistol for example before the other was prepared, or before the seconds had adjusted the matter, and shot his antagonist, would have been found guilty of murder by any jury.—but we may relieve ourselves of the necessity of talking about duels, for this was not a duel. Had Henderson and Brogden met in a duel, and Brogden taken the other's life, and been brought here to answer for it, I must have told you that there was not the slightest question that, if one man called another out, meaning to make use of sword or pistol to take his life, no matter what the extent of the injury might have been—I must have told you there was not the slightest question but that was murder. A jury, to whom that was addressed, acting on their own convictions might have looked on it differently; and had they done so, I as a member of society, could only have regretted it. But gentlemen, this is not a case of that kind. The fact is admitted and is beyond question, that the prisoner, having received no doubt a grievous injury at the hand of the deceased, Thomas Henderson, on the first occasion that he met him afterwards, being himself surrounded by gentlemen, with whom he had been conversing coolly, showing that his mind was under no state of exasperation, that there was nothing like insanity about him at all, the moment he saw the deceased, Henderson, took a pistol out of his pocket, which for some purpose or other he had placed there, and with some view kept it loaded without the slightest hesitation aimed that pistol at the heart of Henderson and shot him, and when he heard that he was dead, said he was satisfied. These being the admitted facts I can only say that it is utterly impossible in my view that there could be a plainer case of murder than that. It is in the power of the Jury to look at any circumstances which they may consider might have extenuated the act of the prisoner. It is merely the duty of the Judge to say what the law is, and then it behoves the Jury to apply that law to the facts in evidence, which they find to be clear, and in the present instance undisputed and admitted. I have said there may be other injuries committed against a man just as great and painful as that committed against the prisoner. Suppose that Brogdin had been living cordially and happily, and that she had never been seduced from her fidelity, but that Henderson had met her in the street and shot her, and succeeded in making his escape. Suppose that Brogdin had met him some weeks afterwards, and instead of having him arrested and secured, had taken a pistol out of his pocket and shot him rather than appeal for redress to the justice of his country, could you have said that that was an excusable act? I should certainly say not, and it would be a most unfortunate state of things in any community, if such an act should be allowed. Or, take the case of a man, who, because he entertains vindictive feelings against any others, places a block of wood on a railway track, by which 50 or 60 lives have been lost. If that person were brought forward and could not deny the deed and if the relative of any of those who had been barbarously murdered, were to take a pistol and kill the man, it could hardly be denied that he had as good reason for doing so as existed in the present case. If he did it in hot blood at the time of the occurrence it would be manslaughter; but if he did it weeks afterwards, in the interval, conversing coolly with his friends and attending to his business, it would be nothing else than murder. It has been urged, however, on behalf of the prisoner, that at the moment that he did not know what he was doing.—It is for you to judge of that as of all other parts of the case. Can you, then, sincerely say, if anger flashed upon him at the moment, when he saw the man by whom his wife had been carried away from him, that you take that as a proof that he was at the time insane, or is there anything in the evidence, from the beginning to the end of it to shew that when he killed Henderson he was a madman at the moment? There can be no doubt it was an act which a man in his cool, sound senses ought not to commit, and his committing it gave the strongest evidence that he was exasperated, and under the influence of a deep-seated hatred, but that is a very different thing from being a madman. The great distinction between murder and manslaughter is this, that if a man kills another through hatred, not because he is smarting under a blow which he has received, but because he hates him, then it is murder. There cannot be a planner definition of murder, than a man's killing another because he hates him. Questions often arise in Courts whether 20 minutes or 30 minutes are enough to let the blood cool, but there never is any question about weeks or months. If when the *Arabian* approached Brogdin had taken out his pistol and shot Henderson, without any one's having the slightest idea of the reason, if they had been the best possible friends before, or Henderson had been a total stranger to him, the act would have been so strange a one, that you would have thought there must have been some accident, that he had taken out the pistol to show to show it to some one, and that it went off unintentionally, or that a lamentable frenzy had seized him. But when you know that he had received an injury at the hands of this person, and had been greatly enraged against him, and expressed himself vindictively, then there is no longer any doubt that he shot him because he hated him. He had good reason to hate him, but the law does not admit that as any excuse for murder.

The London *Star* of October 11, says:—"The British Government has ordered the blockade of the Mexican ports, to compel the payment of the debt owing to English bondholders."

### Fifth of November.

The anniversary of this day, a day memorable for the defeat of the wicked designs of Guy Fawkes and his confederates to destroy the British Parliament, was celebrated in this town yesterday for the first time. Several Orange Lodges met at their Rooms and proceeded to the English church in Procession, where the Rev. Mr. Ramsay delivered an eloquent, impressive Sermon.—Afterwards they returned to the Eagle Hotel (kept by Mr. Hawkes), and about 150 partook of an excellent dinner prepared by the host.

After the cloth was removed, several brief speeches followed. These over, the company dispersed, much gratified with the proceedings of the day.

We have received a report of the proceedings, but have not room for it to-day. It will appear next week.

### The Forest City,

As Collingwood is sometimes called, in consequence of its rising so suddenly out of the wilderness, is acknowledged on all hands to be the most rapidly growing Town in Canada, and, with few exceptions, it is unequalled by any in the United States. The number of its inhabitants has doubled during the last year, and buildings are going up in every direction.

A Company has been formed to construct a line of ten iron steamers to trade with Chicago, Superior, and other cities on the margin of the great Lakes, and the building of these boats, it is understood, is to commence next season at Collingwood. The immense Hudson's Bay Territory, and all that portion of Canada north of Lake Huron, will soon be brought into the market for settlement, and Collingwood, being the nearest point by which the Upper Lakes can be connected with the Lake Ontario, is sure to be in a very few years one of the principal Cities in British North America.

That Canadians are not alone in regarding Collingwood as the great entrepot of the vast and increasing trade of the West and North-west may be understood from the tone of the American Press.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says: "The Collingwood Route is certainly established as the shortest between this (New York) and Chicago, and one of the most reliable."

The Oswego *Times* thinks that "before twenty years elapse, Collingwood may rival Buffalo in trade and population."

The Chicago papers agree unanimously that the Collingwood Route affords the natural channel through which their trade to the sea-board must mainly pass, and, that it never can be superseded by any other route, because Collingwood is the nearest point by which the Upper Lakes can be connected with Lake Ontario.

### News Items.

Among the arrivals at New York on Wednesday last, were thirty-six soldiers of the British Foreign Legion, who had served in the Crimea. The *Tribune* says:—"They came in uniform, and landed with knapsacks on their back. At castle Garden they were received by Mr. Webb, of the British Consulate, who accompanied them by way of Troy and Montreal, to the bounty lands in Canada granted to them by the British Government."

It affords us pleasure says the Port Dover *Express* to learn that the contractors on the Hamilton and port Dover Railway have commenced the work vigoriously; and that already they have 150 men employed in the neighborhood of Hamilton, where they will be required during the winter months. The work in the mountain will be heavy, but present appearances indicate that the Company have commenced with a will. May success attend them.

A public meeting was held in Chatham, C.W., on the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of establishing what is described in the report of the proceedings as a society to perpetuate and maintain the nationality of Canadians, not confined exclusively to native-born Canadians, but to advance the prosperity of the country at large, to establish and maintain a record of the most memorable events in the history of the Province, and particularly of the County of Kent, relating to its early settlement and the vicissitudes of the first and succeeding settlers, to be brought down to the present time and to be continued in future. The meeting was unanimously in favor of establishing the society, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year; President, Thomas McCrea; Vice-President, D. Ebert, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, A. S. Holmes, Esq.

At a recent trial in Montreal, the jury being unable to agree on a verdict, tossed up,—heads innocent, tails guilty.

The London *Canadian News* of the 15th ult., says:—"We understand that it is the intention of the present Ministry, as soon as the necessary arrangement and details can be completed, to propose an extensive and liberal system of emigration,—a scheme which will in all probability be found more suitable for the generality of the emigrating classes in this country than the Free Land Grants; for as we have pointed out, the latter require certain physical qualities, and some practical experience, although undoubtedly there may be persons in the United Kingdom who could successfully embrace this opportunity."

A letter from Naples, says: "Slips of earth into the principal crater of Vesuvius have been taking place for some time past. It is feared that the entire summit of the mountain will disappear in the open chasm. Violent and continual reports have of late proceeded from the volcano."

We understand that the Government contemplate opening the leading roads from Perth, to intersect Opeonga and Hastings roads, by which a large tract of land would be opened for settlement.

The underground railroad appears to be quite a flourishing institution. A report of the Albany Vigilance Committee (colored) states that between the 12th of September, 1855, and the 15th July, 1856, a period of ten months, two hundred and eighty-seven fugitive slaves passed through the city of Albany en route for Canada.

On Saturday night, about midnight, a great light was observed to the north of Richmond Hill, which was discovered to proceed from a steam saw mill, on the Ridges, the property of Mr. Chas. Robertson, Toronto, which was entirely destroyed. It is stated that no fire had been used in the mill for three days previously, and therefore, strong suspicions of incendiarism are entertained. It is only two years since the old mill was burned down in the same place. The loss is considerable, and but partially covered in the Provincial Insurance Office.

The trains are now running regularly on the Buffalo and Goderich Railroad, between Buffalo and Brantford. Three trains run each way daily under the management of Capt. Barlow. This road will now, no doubt, prove successful.

### The Legislative Council Elections.

The following is a list of the gentlemen elected to the Legislative Council in Upper and Lower Canada:

UPPER CANADA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bidean | Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet | Ministerial. |
| Queen's | Mr. Simpson | Opposition. |
| Burlington | Dr Smith | do. |
| Trent | Mr. Murney | Independent. |
| Saugeen | Mr. Patton | do. |
| Western | Col. Prince | do. |

LOWER CANADA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laurentides | Mr. Laterriere | Ministerial. |
| Salaberry | Mr. Renaud | do. |
| Rougemont | Mr. Decoulles | Opposition. |
| Wellington | Mr. Holl-Smith | do. |
| Mille Isle | Mr. Masson | do. |
| Lauron | Mr. Duchesnay | Independent |

### Presidential Election.

The following is the latest statement we could obtain:

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.

The vote of New York City stands as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Buchanan | 40,741 |
| Fillmore | 19,957 |
| Fremont | 16,889 |

The State has probably gone for Fremont, his majorities in the counties are very large.

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All the New England States have gone for Fremont by heavy majorities.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, and Georgia, give large Buchanan majorities.

Partial returns from Maryland, Louisiana and Tennessee, indicate that these States go for Fillmore.

If Fillmore takes from Buchanan the Southern States mentioned, the election will go into the House of Representatives. No one seems to know who will win there: Mr. Fillmore's chance is probably as good as the best.—*Globe.*

### Checked Perspiration.

There are two kinds of perspiration, *sensible* and *insensible*. When we see drops of matter on the surface of the body as the result of exercise, or subsidence of fever, that is *sensible perspiration*, perspiration recognized by the sense of sight. But when perspiration is so gentle, that it cannot be detected in the shape of water-drops, when no moisture can be felt, when it is known to us only by a certain softness of the skin, that is *insensible* perspiration, and is so gentle that it may be checked to a very considerable extent without special injury. But to use popular language which cannot be mistaken, when a man is sweating freely, and is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result.

What, then, checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest, after exercise, or getting the clothing wet and remaining at rest while it is so. Getting out of a warm bed and going to an open window or door, has been the death of multitudes.

A lady heard the cry of fire at midnight; it was bitter cold; it was so near, the flames illuminated her chamber. She left the bed, hoisted the window, the cold chilled her in a moment. From that hour until her death, a quarter of a century later, she never saw a well day.

A young lady went to her window in her night clothes to look at something in the street, leaning her unprotected arms on the stone window-sill, which was damp and cold. She became an invalid and will remain so for life.

Sir Thomas Colby being in a profuse sweat one night, happened to remember that he had left the key of his wine celler on the parlor table, and, fearing his servants might improve the inadvertence and drink some of his wine, he left his bed, walked down stairs, the sweating process was checked from which he died in a few days, leaving six millions of dollars in English funds. His illness was so brief and violent that he had no opportunity to make his will, and his immence property was divided among five or six day-laborers who were his nearest relatives.

The great practical lesson which we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is this: When you are perspiring freely *keep in motion* until you get to a good fire, or to some place where you are perfectly sheltered from any draft of air whatever.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 10th October, announces that, in a battle fought on the river Laba the Russians left 16 guns and 800 prisoners in the hands of the Circassians. It is also announced that the Russians have been driven back from the river Kuban, with the loss of many men and guns.

It is in contemplation use to steamer *John Munn* as a hotel during the Railway Celebration. If so, she will be moored at her own wharf.

### MARKETS.

**Newmarket, Oct'r 23, 1856.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, ℔ barrel | £6,00 | @ 6,50 |
| Fall Wheat, ℔ bushel | 1,25 | @ 1,25 |
| Spring Wheat, " | 1,00 | @ 1,06 |
| Oats, " | 0,00 | @ 0,00 |
| Peas, " | 0,00 | @ 0,65 |
| Potatoes, " | 0,00 | @ 0,00 |
| Pork, ℔ hundred | 6,00 | @ 6,00 |
| Butter, ℔ lb | 0,00 | @ 0,25 |
| Eggs, ℔ dozen | 0,00 | @ 0,00 |
| Hay, ℔ ton | 12,00 | @14,00 |
| Cordwood, per cord | 2,00 | @ 2,25 |

**Toronto, Oct. 22, 1856.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, ℔ barrel | £6,25 | @ 6,75 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 1,46 | @ 1,47 |
| Oats, " | 0,50 | @ 0,52 |
| Peas, " | 0,62 | @ 0,75 |
| Rye, " | 0,75 | @ 1,00 |
| Potatoes, " | 0,75 | @ 0,80 |
| Timothy Seed, | 0,00 | @ 0,00 |
| Carrots, ℔ bunch | 0,00 | @ 0,02 |
| Beets, " | 0,00 | @ 0,03 |
| Turnips, " | 0,00 | @ 0,04 |
| Pork, ℔ 100 lbs | 0,00 | @ 8,25 |
| Beef, ℔ lb | 0,10 | @ 0,12 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 0,00 | @ 0,15 |
| Mutton, ℔ lb | 0,10 | @ 0,12 |
| Butter, fresh, ℔ lb | 0,23 | @ 0,25 |
| Eggs, ℔ dozen | 0,18 | @ 0,23 |
| Cordwood, ℔ cord | 5,00 | @ 0,00 |
| Hay, ℔ ton | 12,00 | @ 18,00 |

**New York, Oct'r 21, 1856.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, ℔ barrel, | £5,75 | @ 7,70 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 1,40 | @ 1,45 |
| Corn, " | 0,65 | @ 0,69 |
| Oats, " | 0,41 | @ 0,47 |
| Pork, ℔ barrel, | 19,75 | @21,12 |
| Beef, hams ℔ barrel | 14,00 | @15,00 |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# TEETH! TEETH!!

**R. MOORE,**

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL

## DENTIST,

HAS pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Newmarket, Aurora, Sharon, Holland Landing, Bradford, Brownsville, Bond Head, Barrie, Kettleby Mills, Lloyldtown, Uxbridge, Beaverton, Georgina, Queensville, Keswick, Laskey, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, King, Collingwood, Yonge-Street, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced practice at his Rooms,

**Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket.**

Where he will be happy to receive all who may require his services in any of the departments of his profession.

R. M., will soon complete arrangements to visit many of the above named places periodically.

### TEETH INSERTED

**On Gold and Silver Plate, or Pivot—Teeth Extracted,**

And all operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry performed by Mr. Moore will be executed in the most careful and workmanlike manner, and according to the latest and most approved style of the science.

*ALL WORK WARRANTED.*

☞ Parties preferring it, will be waited on at their residences.

TERMS EASY AND MODERATE.

☞ *Office Hours from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M.*

Newmarket, Oct. 30, 1856. 46tf

## NEWMARKET HOTEL.

### MORITZ ZEILLOR

BEGS to acquaint the public of this village, and neighbourhood, that he has leased the above premises for the purpose of carrying on the business of a

**Hotel and Boarding House,**

And hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage therein.

N. B.—The Bar will be liberally supplied with best Wines, Spirits, & Malt Liquors.

M. Z., takes this opportunity of intimating to his friends and the public, that he will also carry on the TAILORING AND CLOTHING business in the above premises. Customers will be supplied with cloth upon the lowest terms, and may rest assured that clothing will be got up in the best style.

Newmarket, Nov. 5, 1856. 47tf

**Eccles, Carroll & Davis,**

BARRISTERS Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 1y1

## FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; being the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 2d concession of King, (formerly old survey West Gwillimbury,) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Title indisputable.

TERMS.—One-third down.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, (post paid) to the proprietor.

F. F. McARTHUR,
Bowmanville.

June 16, 1856. 31tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

*Large and excellent assortment of*

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of **Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,** &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE **Establishment,**

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

**Messrs. Green and Hawkins,**

BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c., &c., over the Wesleyan Book Room, 57 King-Street Toronto. 39y1

**LIME.**

THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the best QUALITY.

All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to *Wm. Laidlaw*, Holland Landing.

HENRY BACON.

Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 1y1.

# COLLINGWOOD!

GREAT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT

## WRIGHT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856,

WHEN WILL BE OFFERED FIFTY MAGNIFICENT

# TOWN LOTS,

SITUATED ON D. REESOR'S PLOT IN THE RISING

## TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD.

These Lots are laid off so as to present square fronts to the streets upon which they are situated, and contain a full QUARTER OF AN ACRE in each, being sixty-six feet front by one hundred and sixty-five in depth, large enough to afford frontage for three Dry Goods Stores of the usual size, and may be subdivided so as to meet the increasing wants of the town.

This PROPERTY is bounded on the North by Sheriff Smith's plot; on the East by the McMaster property; on the South by that owned by T. A. Stayner, Esq., (late Post Master General); and on the West by that laid out by Charles McDonald of Collingwood. It is precisely half a mile from the harbor, and taken together, it forms the very heart of the whole Town Plot. All who can are invited to visit the property in Collingwood, any time before the day of sale, where they may expect every attention from Mr. Reesor's agent, Jos Lawrence, Esq., who will show the property to as many as may call.

## TERMS:

Only twenty-five dollars down on each lot sold; or if desired, instead of a payment down an approved note will we taken at 20 days; 25 per cent of the balance on the 1st of January next; The remainder in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale, with interest. Those who choose to pay up the whole amount will get a clear deed, and save 12 per cent on all except the first payment.

## LUNCH PROVIDED FREE.

## SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

ASHTON & MATCHEL,
WILSON & PATTERSON,
*Auctioneers,*

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF BAD WEATHER.

Newmarket, November 5, 1856

## FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

### Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron RAILROAD.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, October 13th 1856, Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7.45 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 12.30 P. M.

Accommodation Train at 4.00 P. M., arrives at Collingwood at 8.25 P. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.55 A. M.

Mail Train at 3.00 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 7.35 P. M.

Mail Train No th will connect with Lake Simcoe Boat only on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week. Returning Boat will connect with Mail Train for Toronto on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

J. L. GRANT.
*Superintendent.*

Toronto, October 13, 1856. 45tf

## SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins,
do. do. Bareges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses.
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

*Including London made Pickles and Sauces.*

## WINES AND LIQUORS,

**Crockery,**

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

*Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.*

Newmarket, May 14. 1856. 22tf.

## CASH FOR WHEAT,

AUGUST, 1856.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public, that they are now erecting a Grain Elevator at the *Newmarket Railway Buildings*, and are prepared to pay the highest Cash price for any quantity of

*Good Merchantable Fall and Spring Wheat,*

Delivered at the Newmarket Station of the Northern Railway.

Extra Superfine Flour for Family use, and Mill Offals of all kinds, for sale on the lowest terms.

WILCOCKS & THORNE.

Newmarket, Aug. 26th, 1856. 37tf

## THOMAS ATKINSON

Wishes to inform the public that his Planing and **Stave Machines & Turning Lathes**

Are now in operation. He expects to MATCH FLOORING so as to give the utmost satisfaction.

COOPERS,

(Especially North of Aurora,) will find it to their interests to call on him for their Staves.

He has for sale an excellent ☞BOILER,☜ as good as new, which he will sell considerably under original cost. It is 23 feet long, and 22 inches in diameter. Its Fire-plate and other apparatus are in good order.

N. B.—The Georgetown and Toronto

LIME COMPANY

Have appointed him AGENT for the Sale of their superior LIME, at 4c per bushel. A constant supply from their Kilns may be always calculated upon.

☞COME AND SEE.☜

Aurora, Oct. 9, 1856. 44in4

## FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
*Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.*

January 21, 1856. 6tf

**NEW**

**Tailoring Establishment!**

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

*New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,*

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feby 7th, 1856. 81y

## NEWMARKET FACTORY.

**WOOL! WOOL!**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the

*NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY,*

And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. Clark, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the

*NEWMARKET FACTORY*

Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

*Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,*

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. tf-25

## GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILLE,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

*CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 41f

## FARM FOR SALE.

**Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King, 200 ACRES,**

*BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;*

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

**SIX MILES OF AURORA,**

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate, and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856, 10tf

**Particularly**

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

*Goods Suitable for the Season,*

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

**Boots and Shoes,**

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

**PRODUCE,**

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

## STOVE WAREHOUSE,

**NEWMARKET,**

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

*G. MORTIMORE*

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a *large assortment* of

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found a *general assortment* of

*TIN, COPPER, ZINCK AND SHEET IRON-WARE,*

Always on hand, or made to order.

**Job Work**

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1

## WM. ADAMS,

**Builder and House Carpenter,**

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

**DR. PYNE,**

INFORMS the Public *that on and and after the first of May*, he will be found (when not absent on professional duty,) at his *Dwelling House, on Lydia Street*, opposite the Woollen Factory Newmarket.

April 30th, 1856. 50tf

**Dr. Hackett**

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

## EAGLE HOTEL,

NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION,

KEPT by *NICHOLAS HAWKS*. This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.

Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1856. 37tf

NEW GOODS!

## CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. Smith, Esq., and is now opening out a

*LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF*

## NEW GOODS

OF THIS

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

*STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHIMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.*

**Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,**

*Of American Manufacture,*

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

*HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS*

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

*Of the celebrated Rochester make,*

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

*Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Swedes IRON. ALSO STEEL*

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

**GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,**

To which particular attention is invited.

*PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE*

In endless variety.

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

*FASHIONABLE STYLE,*

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

**MILLINERY SHOW ROOM**

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

*FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.*

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket. April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

## IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

**HOLLAND LANDING.**

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

**REAPING ND MOWING MACHINES,**

*THRASHING MACHINES,*

SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,

PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,

*STRAW CUTTERS,*

ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,

HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO.

Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

## BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

A SELECTED

## LIST OF LANDS

**For Sale.**

*Township of Melancthon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each. | 406 acres. |
| 4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. | 400 acres. |
| 8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23. N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. | 200 acres. |
| 4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together | 350 acres. |

*Township of Artemesia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road; 79 acres each. | 228 acres. |

*Township of Holland.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. | 90 acres |

**TERMS LIBERAL**

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE,
*Newmarket.*

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

## FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

May 11, 1856. 22tf

## NOTICE.

ALL Parties having any claim against the Estate of the late Martha Petersen, are requested to present them for payment forthwith. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are notified to call and settle the same immediately.

Executors. { JOHN NASH, M. D. / JOSEPH MILLARD. / CLARKSON HAMBLETON.

Newmarket, Sept. 8th, 1856. 45w

## FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening out a large stock of British and American Hardware, Carpenters Tools, &c.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

D. SUTHERLAND,

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscavado, Sugar, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, consisting of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial and Gunpowder, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (German) just arrived, and for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pure White Lead, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Raw Linseed and 5 bbls Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Morley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber, D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 25, 1856.

## FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

## SIMPSON'S BREWERY.

*With the Land and Buildings adjoining.*

The above property is situated in the town of Newmarket adjacent to the Railway station, having a frontage of 297 feet on Ontario and Mill streets, and is admirably adapted for laying out in town lots. There is an excellent barn and stable on the premises. The material of the brewery being of the best description would be very valuable for building purposes. The Newmarket creek washes the eastern side of the lot, which is also well supplied with spring water. And the location is one of the best for a brewery distillery or foundry. Terms of sale, liberal. For particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Solicitor, Newmarket. H. CAWTHRA, Toronto.

☞All parties are hereby cautioned against removing the bricks or other material from the said premises, without permission of the above parties.

Newmarket August 25th 1856. 37tf

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

*OF*

## INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large Scale shewing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans. Address,

DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6, 1856. 33w4

☞All papers in Canada West to publish for one month and send accounts to Dennis & Boulton.

**AURORA**

## GARRIAGE FACTORY.

*WILLIAM ATKINSON,*
*Carriage Maker,*

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

## ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

*AURORA.*

AN ACROSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and tasking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain.
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompense I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found.
Ready to attend to the public around; Carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter whose name
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
I'm boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work too;
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
As I follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

OYSTER SALOON.

**A. M. HALL**

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortable style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

**DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**

HUNTER'S "MEDICAL SPECIALIST"

Is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary diseases, and is published on the 1st of every month at $1 a year, in advance. Specimen numbers sent on application to the Editor.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
No. 828 Broadway,
New York

**Fall Assizes.**

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.
*Honorable Mr. Justice Hagarty.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Perth | Wednesday | 29th Sept. |
| Ottawa | Tuesday | 7th Sept. |
| L'Original | Thursday | 9th Oct. |
| Cornwall | Monday | 13th Oct. |
| Brockville | Monday | 20th Oct. |

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.
*Honorable J. B. Robinson, C. J.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Napanee | Tuesday | 23rd Sept. |
| Belleville | Monday | 29th Sept. |
| Kingston | Tuesday | 14th Oct. |
| Cobourg | Monday | 20th Oct. |
| Peterboro' | Wednesday | 5th Nov. |
| Whitby | Tuesday | 11th Nov. |

HOME CIRCUIT.
*Honorable Mr. Justice McLean.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sydenham | Tuesday | 23rd Sept. |
| Barrie | Monday | 29th Sept. |
| Milton | Wednesday | 8th Oct. |
| Merrittville | Tuesday | 14th Oct. |
| Niagara | Monday | 20th Oct. |
| Hamilton | Monday | 27th Oct. |

OXFORD CIRCUIT.
*Honorable Mr Justice Richards*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cayuga | Tuesday | 23rd Sept. |
| Simcoe | Tuesday | 30th Sept. |
| Brantford | Monday | 6th Oct. |
| Guelph | Tuesday | 14th Oct. |
| Berlin | Monday | 20th Oct. |
| Stratford | Tuesday | 28th Oct. |
| Woodstock | Monday | 3rd Nov. |

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
*Honorable Chief Justice, Common Pleas.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goderich | Wednesday | 24th Sept. |
| London | Monday | 29th Sept. |
| St. Thomas | Tuesday | 7th Oct. |
| Chatham | Wednesday | 15th Oct. |
| Sarnia | Wednesday | 22nd Oct. |
| Sandwich | Monday | 27th Oct. |

TORONTO CIRCUIT.
*Honorable Mr. Justice Burns.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toronto | Monday | 13th Oct. |

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is a least increasing his STOCK of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the *New York* prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

NIXON'S *Book Store.*

**Thomas Nixon**

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

*FISH! FISH! FISH!*

*A supply of Fresh Fish* can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

## DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

**Surgeon Dentist,**

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.

Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.

McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.

J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.

R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.

Henry Stone's do., Penville, the 27th do.

W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.

Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.

Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.

——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,000 tons, Wm. Cunningham Commander.
NEW YORK, 2,000 " Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW, 1,922 " John Duncan, "

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.....$75

A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....$75

Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.

New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.

Dec 6, 1855. 1

## ROBERT BRODIE,

**Carpenter and Builder,**

WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf

## HENRY HARRIS,

**CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c., Aurora.**

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

*Plain or Ornamental,*

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

## DONALD SUTHERLAND

BEGS to acquaint his customers and the public in general, that he has opened out, and still receiving a large stock of

## DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative price.

Water Street, Newmarket,
Oct. 15, 1856. 44in3

**Job Printing**
Tastefully and expeditiously executed at this Office
PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLOUR.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS:

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the Post Office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

## HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY
ON
*CANADA.*

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s; or, handsomely bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

**A. Boultbee.**
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 1y

## READY MADE CLOTHING.
**DONALD SUTHERLAND**
Begs to apprise his customers and the public in general, that he is now
**Making up a Superior Stock of Clothing,**
from his large stock of
*Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.,*
AT
*His Establishment in Water Street.*

D. S., feels much pleasure in recommending these garments to the public, as he has engaged the services of an experienced Cutter from one of the largest Clothing Houses in New York, he feels confident that the most particular can be fitted.

Clothing of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest style, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

NEWS FOR FARMERS

**REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.**

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada,

MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED
*MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE*

with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unrivalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Perfect adaption to uneven surfaces—Facilities of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and *vice versa*. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $130.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the raker have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

*Seymor and Morgan's Reaper,*
which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.
*Price* $120.

*KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE,*
*Price* $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

*Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.*

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.
Holland Landing.
February, 6th., 1856. 8y1

**P. W. Bathrick,**
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Forte and Melodeon, Newmarket, C. W.

**John F. Davies,**
ACCOUNTANT, Collector, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, Commissioner Q. B., Bradford. 1y1

## NOTICE.

WE the undersigned Merchants and Storekeepers, in Newmarket, agree to close our stores, and places of business at SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M., and on Saturdays at EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M., said arrangement to commence on Monday 27th of October, 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| DONALD SUTHERLAND, | GEORGE DIXON, |
| JOSEPH CAWTHRA, | JOHN TOWNLEY, |
| M. W. BOGART, | T. BURROUGHS, |
| JOHN DAVISON, | MARY S. BURN, |
| M. J. CORRYELL, | ELLEN MAGUIRE, |
| JOHN SAXTON, | J. & J. HODGE, |
| G. [illegible] DUNCHWAITE, | SARAH DAVIS, |

100 hand at 8s 9d each.
J. WALTON, & Co.

**Messrs. Creed and Hawkins,**
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c., Office, Wesleyan Book Room, 67 King-Street Toronto. 4y1

**LIME.**
THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the best QUALITY.
All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to Wm. Laidlaw, Holland Landing.
HENRY BADGER.
Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 6y1.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Arabia,* | *America,* |
| *Persia,* | *Europa,* |
| *Asia,* | *Canada,* |
| *Africa,* | *Niagara,* |

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.
December 12.

SOMETHING NEW.
*THE GEORGE HAWLEY*
## PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

**THE "COLONIST,"**
(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of 500 Subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum, being fully four times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will issue 25,000 COPIES PER WEEK.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the NEWS OF THE WEEK, or WEEKLY "COLONIST." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interest to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen by HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

☞N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 3s. 2d. per week.

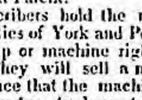
Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Toronto, August, 1855. Publishers

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—

| | £ | s. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Colonist, per annum | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Extra for mailing single copies | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Tri-weekly or British Colonist (mailed) | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Weekly Colonist or News of the Week, single copies | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Do. in Clubs of five copies | 1 | 5 | 0 |

STEAMERS
## ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,



CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIE & ONTARIO R. R.

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Browne's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD,
Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.
CHARLES BENFIELD,
Superintendent,
Toronto, May 22, 1856.

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any intermediate agencies for the establishment of public patronage—without having communicated before hand for the co-operation of a single individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first-class political Journal. The Editorials, by personal as well as the political antipathy which characterized Party Journalism throughout the Province, led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions upon their merits—by discarding personalities, unless when these were unavoidable—by assaulting, to storm, the citadel of public opinion by argument rather than by appeals to passion and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present standpoint, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the readiness with which the paper was received, justified an enlargement. A few months more, and he found himself warranted in increasing the issue of the journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily edition. Another element, but in the Daily and Tri-Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen separate issues each week were then struck from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first went forth the Semi-Weekly battling of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months subsequently, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in newspaper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other journal on this continent—the New York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shrunk from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so much a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice, without being correspondingly satisfactory in the shape of an improvement. The change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a progress in the history of journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader's* existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND Families; and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers! This patronage attributed to no accident in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our journals have not been indifferent to the fact, that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journals existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifices which we have made for advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we jealously protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine broad column of the English Daily Journals—a well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet as well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column, the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an addition of space nearly equal to four of our broad columns. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leadership what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "JAMES BEATY," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no person out of the office having authority to give receipts.

*TERMS:*

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.
Evening Edition same terms.
*The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire*, Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.
The *Weekly Leader*, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.
The *Weekly Patriot* also Published every Wednesday, at the same rate, One Dollar per Annum or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

## County Grammar School
**NEWMARKET.**

THE Autumn Term will commence on Monday the 13th instant, and terminate December 22.

S. A. MARLING, M. A.
Head Master.
Newmarket, October 1856. 43in2

EDUCATION
## FOR YOUNG LADIES,
**Main Street, Newmarket.**

MRS. & MISS BURN, having been frequently solicited since they came to Newmarket to open a School, they have now made arrangements to commence on Monday, 6th October.

Their intention is to pursue the same system of tuition which gave such general satisfaction for four years in Toronto, that is, to thoroughly ground their pupils in a good solid English education, combining the USEFUL with the ORNAMENTAL, drawing them on by persevering patience and kindness; always keeping in view their present and future welfare.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pupils under seven | £0 | 10 | 0 |
| Upwards | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Music | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Boarders including Music & Tuition | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Boarders exclusive of Music | 7 | 10 | 0 |

Accommodation for two Boarders.
September 24, 1855. 41w4

## FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to
A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*
May 31, 1856. 25tf

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the first of January last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The late Hon. Henry Clay once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard grinding, extorting avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment, and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter, given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our misgiving anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely upheld it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions,) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six olumns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily issues (evening and morning) | 29,500 copies |
| Semi-Weekly | 14,175 " |
| Weekly | 136,500 " |
| California edition | 6,000 " |
| Total | 186,175 copies. |

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, he account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid: any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at his own risk; we risk it oftener than not; but are grateful to every one who proves by good faith that he deems our paper worth the cost. We obtain for the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum;
SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five copies for $12;
WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies for $20; and upwards at $1 50 each; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856
OF THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post*.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORK, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Mirriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Copy, | $2 00 | PER ANNUM. |
| 4 Copies, | $5 00 | " |
| 8 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,) | $10 00 | " |
| 13 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,) | $15 00 | " |
| 20 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,) | $20 00 | " |

Address, *always post-paid*,
DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.
*Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.*

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
TWELFTH YEAR.
READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE most extensively circulated, the most interesting, reliable, attractive, and cheapest publication of its kind, is the *Scientific American*. It has, by far, the largest circulation, and stands, by common consent, at the head of all other scientific papers in the world. Its contributors and Editors are practical, energetic, and experienced men, whose constant endeavor is to extend the area of knowledge, by presenting it to the mind, in a simple, attractive, and practical form.

The *Scientific American* is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains Eight Large Pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with *Original Engravings*. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an *Illustrated Repository*, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week including *official copies* of all the *Patent Claims*, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the *Scientific American* to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

☞TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months.

CLUB RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five Copies, for Six Months | $ 4,00 |
| Five Copies for Twelve Months | 8,00 |
| Ten Copies for Six Months | 8,00 |
| Ten Copies for Twelve Months | 15,00 |
| Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months | 22,00 |
| Twenty Copies for Twelves Months | 28,00 |

For all Clubs of 20 and over, the yearly subscription only $1,40.

SPLENDID PRIZES.—PAID IN CASH.

In addition to the above liberal percentage offered to those who interest themselves to get up Clubs, the Proprietors will pay, in *Cash*, the following splendid Prizes for the largest Lists of Subscribers sent in between the present time and the first of January, 1857, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the largest List | $200 |
| For the 2nd largest List | 175 |
| For the 3rd largest List | 150 |
| For the 4th largest List | 125 |
| For the 5th largest List | 100 |
| For the 6th largest List | 75 |
| For the 7th largest List | 50 |
| For the 8th largest List | 40 |
| For the 9th largest List | 30 |
| For the 10th largest List | 25 |
| For the 11th largest List | 20 |
| For the 12th largest List | 10 |

Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the successful competitor, immediately after the 1st of January, 1857.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to
MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton-street, N. Y

GARRIAGE TRIMMING.
**George F. Giles,**
BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.
Aurora, Feb. 12th, 1856.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Engraved Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Hydropathy, Physiology, Phrenology and Practice of Medicine; Diseases, with Illustrative Engravings; Diseases, Habits, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts."—*Fountain Journal.*

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune.*

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.
December, 1855.

**Still Greater Attractions!**

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1856.
FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME! PIONEER MAGAZINE.
*Especially devoted to the people of the United States.*

WHERE this Magazine is taken in a house, no other is wanted, as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not make duplicate stereotype plates, it will be difficult to supply the demand. We expect our list for 1856 will reach 100,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered—it only costs five cents extra, and their safe reception is insured.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞The above terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year for $4,50.

☞A Specimen, or Specimens, will be sent direct to any Postmaster making the request.

*Subscribers in the British Provinces*, Who send for clubs, must remit 36 cts. extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the line. Address L. A. GODEY,
No. 113, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE
## MAINE LIQUOR LAW:
IT
**ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RESULTS,**
INCLUDING A LIFE OF
*HON. NEAL DOW,*

Embellished with beautiful Steel portraits of
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HON. NEAL DOW,
HON. GERRIT SMITH,
And portraits on wood of
REV. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.
REV. JOHN PIERPONT, and
LUCRETIA MOTT.

Also, engravings representing the Residence of Neal Dow; an elegant Silver Pitcher, presented to him by the people of New Jersey; and a Map, showing the extent of Prohibition in the United States.

The work is divided into four parts, as follows:

Part I. contains the Life of Neal Dow, including the Origin of the Maine Law, illustrated by appropriate engravings.

Part II. contains a History of the Maine Law movement in the United States, British Provinces, and foreign countries, containing valuable statistical table showing the political strength of the Maine Law party in the United States.

Part III. contains the Results of Prohibition in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as obtained by direct information from the residents of each county, given on the authority of Clergymen, magistrates, deacons and men of acknowledged reputation and influence in society.

Part IV. contains the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of the various States of the union, those enacted by the United States Government, and also the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Society of Friends.

There is a separate and copious index to each division and the whole is arranged with the design of making it "The Temperance Man's Text-Book." It is the first and only standard work on the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and no friend of prohibition should be without the facts which it contains. The work of which the temperance cause may well feel proud, has been given to the world by the "Maine Law Statistical Society" at a great outlay of capital, and it is only by an extensive sale that the expenses of so costly a book can be defrayed.

The work is compiled by Henry S. Cubb, Secretary of the M. L. S. S., and is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the list of officers and members of the Society for 1854.

**Price**, beautifully bound in Muslin, **$1.50.**

☞Sent POST PAID, to any part of the British Provinces on receipt of the price.

Register letters and address

"WILLIAM H. ORR,
Assist. Sec. of M. L. S. S., for B. N. A.
OSHAWA, C. W.

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